The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,786—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Porta are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947, Tons, on TUESDAY, 6th April, at 4 p m, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465, Tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	600	340	140
Marseilles	520	360	140

Including Wines
Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal
S. S. COLUMBIA	...Wm. Young	2080	300	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	..J. Laird	2272	486	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	.....T. G. Knox	2245	434	8th May.
S. S. SIDONIAN	....McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S. INDIA	....Geo. H. Reed	2289	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA	..R Hutchison	3060	500	26th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	....J. Craig	2050	424	To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

S. S ALEXANDRA.. A. Lindquister..1629 424 15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. DUO, Captain C. Bechtinger, to sail on or about the 8th April, 1880.

S. S. POLLUCE, Captan G. Ragusio, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.

S. S. CASTOR, Captain G. Cicillanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May, 1880.

S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Foretich, to sail on or about the 16th May 1880.

S. S VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 5th June, 1880.

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorevich, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st class.	2nd class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 12th, 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

S. S. ROUMELIA, CAPTAIN FOTHERGILL,
2,158 Tons, 260 H.P. Nominal.
TO SAIL 17TH APRIL.

THIS Fine Steamer will be despatched as above.

She has comfortable First Class accommodated for Twenty-four Passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.	Captains.	1880.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TENERAN	2349	460	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4022	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Bresse	24th do.
KHIVA [Extra]	2609	450	G. W. Atkinson	28th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	480	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
PEI-HAWUR	3900	600	——	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	23rd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 6th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA 2,609 Tons and 450 H P, will be despatched as above on the 28th April, carrying passengers and cargo.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th March 1880. Superintendent.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S. S. BATAVIA, 3,588 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd April.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.

Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
„ TO LIVERPOOL..... „ 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Com.	Tons.	H. P.	nom.	
S.S. SICILY	Green	1675	220	on 27th April.	
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord.	1925	200	on 5th June.	

FARE.....Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL..... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st April.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

FIRE AND MARINE.

ESTABLISHED 1878. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—WELLINGTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on almost every description of property on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

Also a few lots of wearing apparel and other sundry articles.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of gentlemen proceeded to Europe.

1 pair well-matched fast trotting Australian mares, perfectly quite in harness.

1 thorough bred grey Arab horse, goes well in harness.

1 Calcutta-built strong sociable in very good order.

1 chesnut Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, the property of a gentleman proceeded to the Front,

1 second-hand strong miniature brougham,

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton by "King."

1 Handsome grey Arab charger, goes well in harness and saddle.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 1 P.M., in the Upper Saloons of Messrs. Soundy and Co., a very valuable collection of "Bric-a-Brac," selected by a collector of considerable experience and taste, from the most famous districts of Japan, consisting of fans, cabinets, lacquered articles, ivory carvings, bronze ornaments of quaint designs, porcelainware, &c., &c., forming altogether a collection seldom to be met with; and on TUESDAY, the 6th April, a valuable collection of oil paintings by Dr. Sylvester, the Hon'ble Albert Hood and other artists, also Cashmere papiermachieware, consisting of tea-poys, work-boxes, paper cases, glove boxes, vases, &c., &c., a quantity of chased copper ware, consisting of trays, tea sets, tankards, claret cups, muffniers, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 12th April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood richly carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand and cabinet pianos in tube and pole, &c., &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A. M. on the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 186, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano, brass bound, by Collard and Collard, an English built spring bedstead, two fine cabinet pianos by "Kesterton," a handsome English built glass fronted miniature brougham by Buck and Son, a handsome English built spring buggy by "Kesterton," a pair of handsome fast trotting Arab carriage horses, a handsome strong grey Arab buggy horse, sets of single and double harness, lady's side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. Macdonald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AND FURNITURE AT MATHERAN, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TRUSTEES, W. NICOL AND Co.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 P.M., sell by public auction, at their rooms (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the Bungalow known as "Elphinstone Lodge," formerly the residence of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. The Bungalow, stables, and outhouses and upwards of 33 acres of land, and also the valuable household furniture therein will be sold in one lot.

For particulars and conditions of sale and list of furniture apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1880.

S. SHRICSRITNAJEE AND COMPANY.

Messrs S. SHRICSRITNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery at 2 p. m. By order of Executive Commissariat officer—Unserviceable goods,

S. SHRICSRITNAJEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!
FRIDAY, APRIL 2ND,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
A PROGRAMME OF
RARE EXCELLENCE.
NOVELTIES BOTH
STARTLING AND EXCITING.

The stay of the Circus in Bombay will be soon drawing to a close, so avail yourself of the opportunity of attending the Grand Entertainments given on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 4 o'clock and every evening at 9.

JOHN WILSON, Proprietor.
MAX SCHUMANN, Director.

FOR SALE,

A FEW carefully selected well-bred CHARGERS pronounced by competent judges to be the best fencers ever imported. Also some well-matched pairs of Greys and a very handsome pair of high stepping thoroughbred Mandalay Ponies, "King Pippin" and "Prince Mite," direct from the stables of King Theebaw, and are certainly models of Burmah ponies.

On view at the Circus daily between 7 and 9 a.m.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 9th instant for the supply of 1,000 Tons 1st class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer,
Company's Offices, Fort, 1st April 1880.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on 15th March, 1880, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April 1880.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that YAMOONABAI, wife of Mr. CRUSTUNATH NARAYENJEE, has contracted to SELL and convey all that piece or parcel of vacant Ground, being portion of the cast end called or known by the name of PUMBALLWADY, situate at Girgaum, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 952 9/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the north partly by the property of Pranathana Samaj, and partly by the property of Mr. Muccond Ramchandarjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhanoo Ramchanderjee, and which is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 307.

All persons having any claims upon the said property by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make known to the undersigned at the latter's offices at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 1st day of April 1880.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDASS,
Attorneys at Law.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK of BOMBAY as Mortgagees of the properties of Mr. KESSOWJEE NAIK, and Mr. C. W. L. JACKSON, as purchaser under the Bank, have agreed to sell to JUMNADASS NURSEY, all that piece of Government Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dongree Coloo Street, or Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the City of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Dongree Coloo Street, or Musjid Bunder Road, on the west by Cazee Syed Street, on the north partly by the house of Kessowjee Naik and partly by the house of [illegible] Baloo, and on the south partly by the house of Ghellabhoy Pudumsey and partly by the house of Mooljee Dhunjee, which said piece contains by admeasurement 660 square yards, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 667 and 778, and by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 143 and 106. All persons having claims against the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within eight days from this day. In default the transfer will be completed, which will be considered as waived.—Dated this 1st day of April 1880.

RIMINGTON, HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

In the Press.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION; BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,

Shroff, MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO..

Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld, Bombay.

RUPEES { A—Interest. 365 days in a year. B—Interest. 360 days in a year. C—Commission. D—Rupees into £ Sterling. E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels. F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton. G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton. H—Interest. 365 days in a year. I—Commission. J—£ sterling into Rupees. K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels. L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton. M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton. N—Interest. 365 days in a year. O—Commission. P—Dollars into £ Sterling. Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees. R—Freight calculator.

£ STERLING ...

DOLLARS .....

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.

Forms of application, copies of the Prospectus, with specimen pages of the Sections, gratis of

COOPER & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BUNCH of KEYS LOST, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, between Colaba and Byculla. Whoever returns them to Mr. WATKINS, High Court, will be rewarded.

WANTED, a SUB-EDITOR for a Weekly English Journal. Apply stating lowest terms to MANAGER, Kaiser-i-Hind Press, 2, Todd Street, Fort.

INDENT CLERK.—An experienced INDENT CLERK WANTED. Apply by letter only to PUNNETT and Co.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, Champion Billiard Player, will PLAY his FAREWELL MATCH in BOMBAY THIS EVENING at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

TO LET, a very desirable RESIDENCE at Matheran, for the present season. Rent moderate. Apply H., care of this Office.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, a BUNGALOW well furnished, on an elevated position, with a Drawing and 3 Bed-rooms. Apply to R. KOLAJI & Co. 33, Meadow Street.

ARAB PONY and CROYDON CART, Rs. 300 complete. House to let. Furniture for sale. Apply at once F. F. HENSLEY, Somerset House, Broach Caudy.

CHOCOLATE Creams, Dragees, Pastiles, Liquor Comfits, Almonds, Pralines, Crystallized Apricots, Cherries and assorted fruits just unpacked. Price moderate. Bolton & Co.

FRESH FISH and ICE supplied to upwards of 1,000 families. Terms—Cash with order. Apply to W. J. ESSAJ, Forbes Street, Fort.

BRIC-A-BRAC French Novelties from Japan added to the collection on view at Soundy & Co., Catalogues ready.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, a strong, sweet-toned AMERICAN ORGAN, of five octaves, with 3 stops and a pedal Swell, built entirely of solid American Oak, by PRINCE, Buffalo, Price Rs. 150 Cash. Apply to O, care of this Office.

PRINTING MACHINES FOR SALE.—Second-hand Printing Machines, Royal and Crown sizes, to be sold cheap. Apply at the *Dnyan Ashkara* Press.

FOR SALE, one Madras built BROUGHAM, by Simpson and Co., in very good order, recently painted, for price and other particulars apply at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

TO MASONS—FOR SALE, a Handsome SCOTTISH PAST MASTER'S KIT—APRON, COLLAR and JEWEL, with CUFFS. Colour Crimson. Apply to THORPE and Co., Masonic Outfitters, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Bay Arab HORSE, 7 years old, 14 2½ high, broken to saddle and harness. Chesnut Arab Galloway, 7 years old, broken to saddle. One Dog-Cart. One Rambo-cart. Apply to SIR THOS. THOMPSON, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 3rd instant, at BENNETT'S WEEKLY AUCTION. Owner going Home, pair of Grey PEGU PONIES, Double set of Harness VICTORIA PHAETON with Moveable Box and Rumble, the whole in first class order; also an Iron Grey ARAB Riding Horse, 14-2, round, fast and quiet.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-8. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act. The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act. Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 8, Interleaved Rs. 8-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SWISS CHEESE, just imported, can be had in cut at PEARCE'S, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSENTERY, FEVER, CHOLERA,

AND OTHER DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DRINKING OF IMPURE WATER IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE MAY BE EFFECTUALLY GUARDED AGAINST BY THE USE OF EFFICIENT FILTERS.

CIVIL SERVANTS and Officers of Government doing duty in the Districts should adopt every means to ensure that all water used for "drinking or cooking" purposes be first effectually purified.

In India no residence is thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

CASH PRICES, OCTOBER, 1879.

CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS

are the most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive stagnant or other water, effectually removing Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities from Solution.

	Rs.	a.
Half Gallon size	9	0
Ditto wicker covered	11	8
One-and-a-half gallon size	11	0
Ditto wicker covered	14	0
Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
Five gallon size	27	0
Six gallon size	34	0

ATKINS' CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTERS.

One gallon size wicker covered	11	0
Two gallon size wicker covered	15	8
Glass Table Filter with cover	6	8
Ditto larger size	8	0

FRENCH STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

Quart Size	2	12
Half gallon size	3	12
One gallon size	5	0

POCKET FILTERS.

In case with cord..... 4 0

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS.

One gallon size	16	8
Ditto wicker covered	18	0
Two gallon size	24	0
Ditto wicker covered	28	0
Three gallon size	32	0
Ditto wicker covered	36	0

Filters covered with Coir at short notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

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ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
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Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
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A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
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A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
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CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
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CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation their being the finest ever

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS
fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

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OF
EDMOND CHARPIE,
BOMBAY. Meadow Street. BOMBAY.
THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT WATCH

in strong, neat nickel-silver case, crystal front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION PATENT LEVER escapement, jewelled in Rubies, movement highly finished.

Price Rs. 25 only (cash) with TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE, sent FREE of Package and Postage to any part of India.

Pamphlet containing full descriptions sent FREE on application.

Up-country Orders should be accompanied by Remittance.

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GO AND SEE
THE EASTER NOVELTIES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
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NOTE ADDRESS:

MEIFFRE BROTHERS.

ESPLANDE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Sketches in the Hunting Field. By A R T Watson	7	8
Sewage Disposal. Containing information for Sanitary Authorities and Sanitary Engineers. By H Robinson	2	8
Malleson's Akbar	4	0
Guida's "Dog of Flanders," cheaper edition	1	4
Our Future Highway to India, by V L Cameron, (*Illustrated*) and *Map*, 2 vols	30	4
Ben Cheng-ee the Motto, A Sequel to "The Biot on the Queen's Head," Illustrated	0	8
"Needlework," By Dialster, New Volume of Art of Home Series	1	8
Clayden's England under Lord Beaconsfield	10	0
Cooly's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts, new edition, 2 vols	26	8
In Love and War. A Romance. By C Gibbon	3	12
Whyte Melville's Riding Recollections (cheaper edition)	1	4
Arnold (A.) on Free Land	2	12
Ponshkin's Russian-Romances. Translated	2	4
Redhouse's Turkish Dictionary. Turkish-English and English-Turkish, 2 parts, in 1 vol, revised edition	26	4
Brever's Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots, and Stories, with two Appendices	7	12
Statesman's Year Book, 1880. By F Martin	6	12
Introduction to the Science of Language. By Rev A H Sayce, 2 vols	15	12
Money in its Relations to Trade and Industry. By F A Walker	4	12
Traverse Tables. Computed to 5 places of Decimals, for every minute of Angle and 100 of Distance, for use of Surveyors and Engineers. By R L Gurden	18	12
Central Asian Portraits; or, The Celebrities of the Khanates and the neighbouring States. By D C Boulger	4	12
Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio. Translated and annotated, by H A Giles,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1880.

LAST week we called attention to the satisfactory nature of the Directors' Report of the Agra Bank for the half year ending on the 31st December last, and telegrams of yesterday's date report most favourably upon the position of others of the Indian Joint Stock Banks. The Balance Sheet of the National shows net profits amounting to £28,000, including the amount brought forward from last half year, and after paying a dvidend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, £15,000 has been carried to the Reserve and £2,000 to next half year. The Chartered pays a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and carries forward £40,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at £190,000. The Oriental pays a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, which must also be considered satisfactory, inasmuch as it is only a year since the shares of this institution, which now stand at £22, were down to £14, but which, since the temporary panic that then occurred, have steadily advanced.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date report no important changes in any of the London markets.

Metals were unchanged at £77 per ton for Copper Braziers, £79 for Australian Tile, £15 for Silesian Spelter and 6½ per lb. for Yellow Metal.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods was quiet but steady.

In Liverpool Cotton was dull, sales 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats—the day's imports were 13,000 bales. Quotations were altogether unchanged. The New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 13 cents, per lb., to which figure, Futures for June delivery have also declined. The Receipts of Cotton at the Ports to date compare with the past two seasons as follows, viz :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Thursday's Receipts	9,000	5,000	7,000
Five days' Receipts	28,000	36,000	41,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,464,000	4,141,000	3,916,000

At the weekly Biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday the full amount of 45 lacs was sold, the minimum rate being 1s. 8d., at which 6½ per cent. was allotted. Of this £373,000 was to Calcutta and £77,000 to Bombay; the average rates were as follows, viz., 1s. 8·03d. on Calcutta and 1s. 8·05d. on Bombay. Forty-five lacs will be offered for sale again next week.

Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 52½d. per oz. The purchases for India this week are said to be very small, probably not exceeding £30,000 to £40,000, so that a decline in the price of the Metal is not unlikely.

EXCHANGE to-day has again shown signs of weakness; at the close there is a buyer of 3 months' sight credits for all this month delivery at 1s. 8 11-32d. and for May at 1s. 8¾d. No decline has taken place in Bank Paper, owing probably to the small number of buyers in the market. From Calcutta quotations continue very irregular, and show clearly that business there is almost nominal, and there appears to be a fair prospect of an early reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount. It is, however, an open question, whether the weak state of the Silver and Exchange market may not lead to higher rates and tighter money later on in the season. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-32d.		per Re.
Do. 3	months' sight.	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits 3	" "	... 1s. 8 11-32 to 1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents 3	" "	... 1s. 8 13-32d.	"
France 3	" "	... 2·15	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at par, and there are sellers of 60 days' sight bills at 99¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at Rs. 94¾ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Market dull with no changes on quotations of any importance.

COTTON has been very sick, indeed, here today, with scarcely any buyers, and a great number of sellers at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy decline from yesterday's rates. M. G. Broach has been offering freely this afternoon at Rs. 238 per candy for May delivery. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were rather smaller, being Rs. 7,384 bales, but this makes a total of 47,571 bales for the five days. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach, Ready.....	Rs. 240 per candy	FP.	
" " May delivery.....	" 238	"	"
" Dholleras, R-ady	" 231	"	"
" " May delivy	" 230	"	"
Good Oomrawuttee, Ready	" 231	"	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT are unchanged at last quotations.

FREIGHTS, although there is a quieter feeling in the market, rates keep very steady at 47s. 6d. per ton for ready shipment *via* Canal to Liverpool, 48s. per ton for late April, and 38s. 9d. per ton for May. By sailing ship tonnages procurable at 40s. for Iron and 38s. 9d. per ton for Wood. Rice Homes and Tonder remain as last and unchanged.

IMPORTS are generally quiet and unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA, 1,404 tons, Captain J. W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAMER AFRICA, 1,317 tons Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg. Lowdell and 2 servants, Major J. Witheis Mr. W. Wylie and servant, Mr. A. M. D. S. Conera, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ledieo, Mr. L. Whiteford and 29 deck.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO's S. S. VORWAERTS, 1,816 tons Captain G. Marussig, sailed yesterday for Colombo an Singapore with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Mr. R Dawnun, Mr. B. Framjee Mr Shelton Agar, Mr. Rustomjee Mr. J. Aitken and Mr. Falcon. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs Pochsjee and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morovich, and 16 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Singapore (s)	Morello	Genoa.
	Rhiking (s)	Legget	London.
	Ocrun (s)	Kean	Coast and Cutch.
	Assaye	Ritchie	Liverpool.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	Singapore.
	Africa (s).....	Henderson	Calcutta.
	Columbian (s).....	Baldwin	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 28 Pleiades (s) ..... Lapage ..... Liverpool, Feb 21.
Khandalla (s) ..... Smith ..... Bombay Mar 4.
Ryas (s)..... Reform..... Hong Kong, Mar 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 26—Steamers Kliwa, Mahratta, Maharaja, and Clan Fraser. Ship Deva. Barque C D Bryant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 29 Deucalion .... Alipee.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 28 Sirdhana(s)..... ..... Bombay.
29 D. of Devonshire(s) .... Calcutta.
30 I G Tennasserim (s).. ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—17 cases iron tacks, Tyabjee Adumjee; 9 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.
Columbia s—57 cases whisky, Manockjee Bhickjee; 25 casks pumice stone and 100 ferkins red ochre, Nuzerally Sonjally and Co.
Batavia s—153 cases plates, A Murcott and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Earl King s—80 cases whisky, and 2 qr casks sherry, C H B Forbes and C.
Centurion—165 cases oilmanstore, Surnfally Heptoola.
Teheran s—200 cases candles, Essoolally Shumsoodin; 645 cases yellow metal sheets, Hindley and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—106 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases butter, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 31 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee Oomrigur.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—6 cases claret, S Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shakespear—800 bales cotton, Graddum and Co.
Khersonee—872½ cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers.
J B Brown—50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co: 43½ cwts buffalo horns, Purkeer Mahamed Meya Nubee: 143 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.
G W Ward s—500 cwts linseed, P Chrystal and Co: 1,150 bales cotton, Lindsay, Nixon and Co: 1,000 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Batavia s—35 bales wool, Luckmessas Khimjee: 58 bales cotton, Shimbee Lalee: 1 bale wool, Bundoodi Fuckeerchund: 2 bales wool, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Goodfur and Co: 3) bales wool, Yussoojee Bhanjee; 65 bales wool and 1,000 cwts linseed, Pelly and Co: 350 cwts mabolams, W and A Graham and Co: 4,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Trafalgar s—500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers: 45) bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.
Wistow Hall s—76 bales cotton, Aga Mahamed Jaffer Sheerajee: 104 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co: 58 bales cotton, Tribomjee Mooljee and Co.
Swaledale s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dido s—6 cwts turmeric, 1½ cwts coffee, 1 cwt nutmegs, and 6 cwts cloves, Esaac Saloon Obaydia.

FOR BEYRGAT.

Dido s—24 cwts cocoanuts, 2 cases bangles, 15 cwts turmeric, 10 cwts copra and 25 cwts tamarind, Esaac Saloon Obaydia.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Granville—3,000 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Europa—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Liddesdale s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—200 bales cotton, L Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co: 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co: 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.
Dido s—100 bales cotton, L Singer and Co: 79 packages cocoanut oil, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1 box silver coins (Rs 5,600), The French Bank.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—69 bales cotton, Hunjeebhoy Lukmedasee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s—6 packages glass bangles, Hajee Mahamed Ebram and Mahamed Jaffer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—29 cwts cowpletes and 31 packages cloves, Tuzerally Moosabhoy: 10 packages cloves and 5 packages byrabolee, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood: 103½ cwts ratan, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Goofur and Co: 50 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram: 151 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jamahomed: 24 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee: 150 bales twist, J Gordon: 97 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co: 82 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co: 82 bales twist, S and N Talater.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Guinness, Lieut, 18th Re t, on duty, from England.
Ewing, Captain, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

APRIL 1.

Yaldwyn, Captain, Comt Dept, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Trywhitt, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Innes, Surg Genl, on duty, to England.
Hugh Rose, Col, Staff Corps on leave, to England.
Fleming, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Bushe, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on sick leave, to England.
Caulfield, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Carter, Surg Major, on furlough, to England.
Miller, Surg, on duty, to Deolalee.
Rowlandson, Major, Adjt Genl Dept, on leave, to England.
Field, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, to join, to Satara.
Sinclair, Lieut, 1st Beloch Regt, on leave, to Matheran.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

471-79—Ardeshir and H—The Cobbs S and W Co—vs Khusal Huridass and others—Shapoorjee and T and M and G and A and S.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Syed Hissamoodin Sahib Rupai and others—H W Payne.

SHORT CAUSES.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dhursey Nanjee and others vs—Marwaree Goobchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSE.

443-79—Nanu and H—For pauper—Sudasew Bhasker Joshy vs Dhakubai and others—Khunderao Martheard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

83-79—Ardeshir and H—Rustomjee Eduljee Cross vs Cursetjee Sorabjee Cross and others—Pestonjee K. Partheard.

600-79—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs. Eduljee Sorabjee Davur—H W Payne.

164-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs C A Turner and others.

584-79—Khoosal-rao M—Ardeshir Pestonjee Wadia vs Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia and others—Pestonjee K.

619-79—M H Khan—Bachaba Balshett Sonar vs Govind Moreshet Sonar.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Nanibai, widow of Motecond Ramjee, deceased—Janardhu G—Anundrao Balkrjee, vs Succoobai and another—H W Payne—Part heard.

In the goods of Shivra Fuckira, deceased—Muljee and B—Emambai widow vs Dada Fuckira and another—Tyabjee and S.

In the goods of Jadowjee Shamjee, deceased—Tyabjee and S—Shambai widow and another vs Janbai, daughter of the deceased—Iliminston, H, C and B.

In the matter of the last Will and Testiment of Girdharilal Shivnarayen, deceased—Macfarlane and G—Nurrotum Ceober vs Manibai and others—Shapoorjee and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

65-80—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Memon Mahomedbhoy Yallibhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

454-79—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabji and S.

87-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Valibai and others—Macfarlane and G.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·803
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point.....	76·0
Relative humidity of Air.....	·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.).....	87·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind* .....NW. NNE, NE, ESE, W, WNW, NW. NNW.	
Goverage of wind in 24 hours*	243.

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re, 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half-fees for 2 children and all other children of the same family: Standards 1–4 in the Boys' School.

1–5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—February 27th, at Port Said, on board the P. and O Mail steamer Poonah, Douglas Beaufort Crawford, of the 53rd Commission, aged 34 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAYTHORPE—April 1st, Fort, Mrs. W. Laythorpe, of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

BOYD—March 31st, at Colaba, Elizabeth Boyd, the beloved wife of James Tennent Boyd, aged 30 years, 3 months and 6 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NORMAN—March 29th, at 15, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of G. Norman, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

THINGS are going wrong with the Conservative Ministry. Their appeal to the country is so far being answered in a manner that presages ruin. When Mr. Gladstone made his memorable appeal to the constituencies in 1874, the first elections gave eight seats to the Conservatives and only six to the Liberals, and something like that proportion was maintained throughout. The moral effect of "first blood" is always great; it decides waverers and gives confidence to the successful side. The first blow is proverbially half the battle. Well, on this occasion, the precedent of 1874 is ominously reversed, and it is the Liberals who have given the first blow, and acquired the consequent prestige, which will stand them in good steal when they present themselves before the remaining constituencies. Yesterday's telegram informed us that ten Liberals and eight Conservatives had been returned. To-day Reuter makes known the portentous fact that 90 Liberals have been returned as against 61 Conservatives, and that the Liberals have gained 25 seats while the Conservatives have gained but nine. There is no reason to suppose that the Liberal reaction will stop there, and that the Conservatives, having lost at the most critical period of the elections 25 seats, will lose no more. The Liberal reaction is a reality, and a Conservative defeat, if not yet certain, is obviously probable.

THE explanation given by the Municipal Commissioner to the Town Council regarding the existing state of the water-supply of Bombay is not altogether satisfactory. Setting aside the supply from Vehar, which has its own work to do, let us ask what is the condition of the Tulsi reservoir, since it is from the failure of this reservoir that any scarcity may be experienced. Our readers will remember that the Tulsi reservoir was designed to supply twenty-three gallons per head to 150,000 of the population in years when the reservoir filled. It was filled last year, and the works were handed over to the Commissioner in good working condition. Is the reservoir, we would ask, capable of supplying the twenty-three gallons per head now, and can it continue to do so until the setting in of the monsoon? This, we take it, was the point alluded to by the Chairman of the Town Council in his remarks on the Malabar Hill reservoir contract last week, when he said, "I see the Tulsi reservoir is reduced to a level which forebodes serious consequences to a fourth of the people of Bombay." The Commissioner has since informed the Council that he made a special visit to Tulsi to ascertain the depth of water in the reservoir, and that he found it standing at twenty five feet on the gauge. He added that, as the drain from the reservoir was a little under a foot a week, the available quantity was more than sufficient for the wants of the city until the monsoon. We demur to the conclusions of the Commissioner, and object no less to his way of stating the case. In the first place we desire to know at what level potable water can be drawn from the reservoir? That is to say, at what depth will the Tulsi water become a vegetable soup, and unfit for drinking purposes? Having ascertained this, it will then be necessary by a reference to the contour plan of the reservoir to ascertain the actual available quantity of water after allowing for soakage and evaporation. Finally, the quantity now drawn off daily should be stated. Any attempt to settle this question by rule of thumb or by private opinion must be unsatisfactory. The Tulsi water works were designed and executed to serve a well defined purpose, and we ask what steps have been taken to insure a regular supply of twenty-three gallons per head to 150 000 persons?

So long ago as July of last year the Municipal Commissioner was furnished with a carefully prepared and elaborate report on the Tulsi supply and distribution system by the Executive Engineer. Mr. Walton closed his remarks with these words :—"I am, however, impressed with the conviction that in first duty which the Corporation has to do as water-suppliers is to take steps, *and those as early as possible*," (the italics are ours) "to secure themselves from the immense waste which everyone is aware now obtains. I do not intend to lengthen this paper by a detailed account of the course I would propose to adopt for the prevention of waste, but I shall be prepared to do so when called upon." Now what, we would ask, has been done to prevent the system of waste which was so prominently brought to notice by Mr. Walton? The full force of Mr. Walton's caution and advice will be best understood, when it is remembered that the high pressure system of Tulsi was about to be connected with the low pressure system of Vehar in the districts that were to be supplied by Tulsi; a very great alteration in the terminal distribution pipes of the Tulsi system was, therefore, an absolute necessity. If this was not done the waste in the Tulsi system would be vastly greater than what obtained on the Vehar system, and this is what has really happened, as we shall now endeavour to show. But before doing so we must refer to the two sources of waste which have been so prominently put forward of late when the Tulsi system has been discussed; these are the waste from breakage in the new main, and the waste by the residents of Malabar Hill. For the waste caused by the former the intermittent system of supply, which is now obliged to be adopted for Tulsi, necessitating the closing down of various large mains in the city is to a large extent answerable. When we consider that by closing down, say, the sluice on the Malabar Hill, that a sudden stop is put to the flow of water 20 miles long running with the velocity one to a head of 190 feet, some idea of the powerful shock such a process must expose the main to, may easily be understood. The finest and best laid mains in the world are not proof against hydraulic shocks of this description, and it is in a great measure due to this danger that the intermittent system of supply is objected to by engineers. Had a proper system of waste prevention, such as has been introduced into Liverpool and Glasgow by Mr. Deacon and to which the Executive Engineer has referred in various reports as necessary for Bombay, been adopted, then no intermittent system of supply would have been necessary, the pressure in the mains would have been uniform, and free from hydraulic shocks, and the main would not have been so frequently burst. Of the Malabar Hill waste we will only say that it corresponds with the waste elsewhere. The system of waste from Tulsi is general over the whole of the districts supplied. That waste went on until Mr. Walton found that the draw off from the reservoir was so considerable as to threaten to empty it long before the monsoon. He, therefore, closed the valve at Tulsi so as to husband the supply, and this closure is now so great that the 24in. main is closed down to four inches. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that steps to conserve the Tulsi water supply efficiently have not been adopted.

The Commissioner has explained to the Council that the Tulsi water stands at present that, as a little less than a foot of water is drawn off weekly, there is an available supply which will last until August. This statement is misleading. What are the facts? The total capacity of the Tulsi reservoir is 1,450 million gallons, the balance now in the lake at 425 contour is 344 million gallons. It will thus be seen that the quantity of water drawn off since the close of last monsoon is 1,106 million gallons. Taking the number of days from the end of September up to date as 182, the draw upon the Tulsi reservoir has averaged six million gallons per day. When this quantity is divided amongst a population of 150,000 persons, it amounts to 40 gallons per head per diem, or considerably more than was intended. Our inquiry then elicits the fact, that not only must a very great proportion of the water that was intended to be supplied to the Tulsi districts have been wasted, but that there has been an utterly indefensible waste of all that has been heedlessly drawn off in excess of that quantity. It is impossible to suppose that the population which is supplied by the Tulsi system *used* 40 gallons per head per diem. The fact is they neither wanted nor used one-third of this quantity, and if any one will consider the money value of, say, 400 millions of gallons of water which have been allowed to run into the gutters, estimated at four annas per 1,000 gallons, it will be perceived that the conservancy of the water-supply of Bombay is a thing that stands in need of immediate reform. Apart from the pecuniary loss which results from the present neglect of water conservancy, any serious diminution of the supply, occurring as it must do in the hot season, is a matter to be deplored. It is true the Commissioner explained to the Council that Vehar could provide water for all Bombay except Malabar Hill; by this he probably meant tha tthe failure of Tulsi was not worth considering. We contend that this explanation will only increase the anxieties of the people of the Tulsi districts, instead of allaying their fears, for all along the line of supply, from Malabar Hill to the southern extremity of Colaba, the people will remember how it fared with them when they were supplied only from Vehar. If the explanation of the Commissioner is worth anything at all, what was the *raison d'etre* of Tulsi? As well might the Commissioner refer the public to the days before the execution of Vehar, and say that Elephanta can supply as much water as the city requires as was done in bygone years. The question is not whether there is any available means of replacing the Tulsi supply if the water in that reservoir should fail, but why should the Tulsi supply fail at all after the occurrence of an ample monsoon and the filling of the reservoir? Until this question is answered, every other question is a side issue. In the language of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee we would say—"the city has paid the large sum of forty lacs for an additional water service, which was handed over to the Commissioner to be conserved and rightly used for the benefit of the groaning taxpayer, and the precious water has been let loose into the gutters!"

Referring to the assurance which the Commissioner gave to the Council that the supply of water from Tulsi would last until the approach of the monsoon, it will be seen from the figures we have given that there are now only 344 million gallons in the reservoir. If we allow nothing for soakage, nothing for evaporation and nothing for impurity in the water, and the rate of draw off is equal to that of the past 182 days, then the reservoir will be drained in less than 60 days from date. If, on the other hand, the valve at Tulsi is kept well down, and the supply diminished between the present time and the setting in of the next monsoon, the delivery will not be equal to the quantity which was estimated, and which quantity, we know, was stored in the lake, and the public will not get the quantity of water which they had a right to expect would be distributed along the whole line of the districts supplied. A fortnight hence it will again be necessary to examine the contour plans of Tulsi and make another calculation of the quantity of water remaining. It will then, or a little later on, be time enough to consider the quality of that water for purposes of health.

But why should the Commissioner single out Malabar Hill as a district not worth consideration if the Tulsi supply should fail? Colaba and a great number of houses in the Fort, Dhobie Talao, and Girgaum will suffer almost equally with Malabar Hill if Tulsi should fail, and surely such a large section of the community are not likely to permit the failure of their water-supply to pass without inquiry. We admit that every means which prudence suggested for the timely and proper conservancy of the Tulsi water could not be carried out in a single season; but we ask, nevertheless, whether the serious advice of the Executive Engineer has been considered either by the Commissioner, the Town Council, or the Corporation, and if considered whether any and what means have been taken to prevent a failure of the supply? The facts which our inquiry has elicited point rather to a neglect of water conservancy if we except the bagatelle replacement of a few large house connections by smaller ones. Neither the distribution system of Tulsi, nor the examination system for the prevention of unnecessary waste, are such as are imperatively demanded by a high level water-supply.

MR. GRANT, the energetic Municipal Commissioner, is about to proceed to Europe on three months' leave. When his intention was made known a few weeks since, the then Governor, Sir Richard Temple, proposed that Sir Frank Souter should act for him, and that Major Daniell, of the Poona Police, should act for Sir Frank Souter as Police Commissioner of Bombay. This would not have been a bad arrangement, for the Police Commissioner, being an old member of the Corporation and the Town Council, is of course thoroughly familiar with Municipal work, and Major Daniell is one of the most energetic and successful police officers in the service. But Sir Frank Souter did not want to quit his own office to become Municipal Commissioner, and that arrangement fell through. Now it is proposed to make Major Daniell acting Municipal Commissioner, but as he has no Municipal experience whatever, it is manifest that the appointment would be fair neither to him nor to the city. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, is also spoken of, and it is in his favour that he is intimately acquainted with the city administration, and that he would have his own most important department under his eye while keeping matters in their groove in the Commissioner's office, pending Mr. Grant's return. Mr. Keyzer and Mr. Vidal are also mentioned in connection with this acting appointment, but the same objection applies in their case as in that of Major Daniell—they know nothing whatever of Municipal administration in Bombay.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that Mr. W. Wordsworth, Principal of the Elphinstone College, has withdrawn his resignation, and the withdrawal has been accepted. Sir Richard Temple just before his departure strongly urged Mr. Wordsworth not to persist in his resolution to retire from the service, but to take a year's leave to restore his health. Mr. Wordsworth has acted upon that counsel—counsel honourable to him who gave it and to the object of it, for it was well known that in certain matters the late Governor and the distinguished educational officer by no means held the same views.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, of the Educational Department, goes to England in a few days on eighteen months' leave]

COLONEL PONSONBY COX, the new Chairman of the Port Trust, took his seat for the first time yesterday. Colonel Cox has the reputation of being a capable man, and when he begins to understand something of Bombay and its trade, he will no doubt make an efficient chairman. But the marvel is very great how and by whom, an officer quite new to India, and with absolutely no local knowledge whatever, has been made the Chairman of the Port Trust. If anything had happened to Bishop Mylne, and Colonel Ponsonby Cox had been appointed Bishop of Bombay, what would have been said by the Church? The surprise is just as great among mercantile men to find him placed at the head of the Port Trust. To the financial aspect of the question we have already adverted. The new post costs the Port eighteen thousand rupees per annum over and above the arrangement, and this at a time when it is quite certain that the Port Trust cannot make both ends meet. The ways of Government are inscrutable.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MASSY was to have met H. E. the Commander-in-Chief at Umballa on the 29th ultimo, to personally make his explanations, and clear himself from the charges of incapacity which H. E. recently published regarding him. The evidence, it is stated, of Colonel Gordon, R. H. A., Captains Stewart Mackenzie, 9th Lancers, and Brabazon, together with that of Major Smith Wyndham, the principal officers with General Massy, during the Charden Valley disaster of the 11th December last, has been given in writing by those officers and entirely exculpates General Massy. Nothing, we are informed, can be more clear or unmistakable than their testimony in support of the action the Cavalry Brigadier General took on the occasion in question, and in refutation of the condemnation it has received from head quarters.

IT appears that in indefinitely postponing his trip to the front, Sir F. P. Haines was not altogether a free agent. Every preparation for the contemplated tour had been made, and H. E. was the very next day to have started when he received orders from the Government of India, peremptorily directing him to abandon his proposed trip and to proceed to Simla as usual. Sir Frederick is truly of a long suffering and forgiving disposition, and if one trait of his character more than another excites admiration, it is the beautiful and Christian resignation with which he submits to official indignity upon indignity, not to say effacement.

ON Tuesday last we alluded to a remarkable occurrence which we had been informed took place at the Coorla Rifle Range. We are now in a position to give full details of the circumstances. It seems that some of the officers of the Volunteers had reason to suspect one or more of the competitors of falsifying the scores in some of the matches. One individual especially, a sergeant in one of the Volunteer companies, was suspected, and one of the officers determined to watch him during the entire day on which a certain match, the first prize in which was a watch presented by Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co. was to be shot for. The officer watched the suspected one during the entire day and rendered it impossible for him to shoot in the match except under supervision. To the officer's utter astonishment information was brought to him just before the 1.50 p. m. train left for Bombay that the score of the sergeant whom he had carefully kept under surveillance all the morning had been sent in to the Secretary's tent, and that it beat all the other scores made for the match. The officer immediately proceeded to the Secretary's tent and had little difficulty in proving that the score was a cooked one, and that the man *had never been on the ranges and had never fired in the match at all.* Now, we are of opinion that a disgraceful case of cheating like this should not be allowed to pass unpunished. Here we have a man who attempts to obtain possession of a valuable watch by a gross imposition. Had the same person attempted to defrand Messrs. Favre Leuba of the watch by paying for it with forged notes, he would be made amenable to the law. In the present case he attempted to gain the watch by a forged score, and we think that the enormity of the offence is as great in the latter case as in the former. The Volunteer, we understand, sent in his resignation the same evening, and we have heard that he very considerately declined to accept any prizes that he had won! We sincerely hope that the Commandant and the Adjutant of the regiment will not allow this matter to be hushed up. It would, we think, be a proper case for a court-martial, and it would be a great mistake were the offender's resignation to be accepted till a full and complete investigation has been made. A few black sheep taint a whole flock, and the sooner such tainted members are weeded out the better for the corps. We would remind the authorities that leniency in such a case will have the effect of encouraging similar offences in the future and will injuriously affect the regiment.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

THE case of General Massy has not excited much attention at home as yet, for the simple reason that few people know more of the facts than has been communicated in General Vaughan's brief telegrams. I must say, however, that there is no great enthusiasm for General Roberts, and when his tactics of both last and this year are discussed, they are condemned. For my own part I think—and I do know something of the facts—that General Massy has done well instead of ill, that he is the victim of petty jealousy, and that General Roberts has sacrificed him to save his own reputation. The military cliques are the curse of the army.

The long expected warrant about officers' boy service has at length appeared. It is not satisfactory, just, or logical, because it allows no service under 18 to count. Why the line should be drawn at 18, I fail to see. This, however, is not Colonel Stanley's fault; he tried to get all service counted, but I suppose the expense—slight after all—was the obstacle interposed by that tardily working, obstructive, and mean department—the Treasury. By the new warrant, service in the Militia, while embodied, counts towards voluntary retirement, provided the officer has been transferred directly from the Militia to the regular army. A lieutenant-colonel placed upon half-pay, otherwise than for his own convenience, or on account of demerit, and who shall subsequently be employed and shall complete his five years' qualifying service, shall have his full colonelcy antedated, and the time at which he would have become full colonel had his full pay service not been interrupted. The pecuniary advantages of the new warrant are retrospective in so far that an officer retiring since August 1877, who under it would have a larger gratuity or pension than is actually awarded him, may have the gratuity increased, or the gratuity turned into a pension. An increased pension under the new warrant shall not, however, be payable in arrears.

The Navy Estimates introduced last Monday were as little sensational as the Army Estimates and quite as satisfactory. The main points are as follows :—The amount asked for corresponds closely with the votes for 1873-74, and is somewhat less than the votes for 1874-75. The number of men and boys is 58,800. To these must be added 17,000 men belonging to the 1st and 2nd class, and 5,000 pensioners under 50 years of age. Mr. Smith announced that he intended to lay down one, and probably two, ships of a novel type which might be described as that of a Colossus with two barbettes instead of two turrets, which would be armed with four of the new 43 ton breech-loading guns if the latter turn out successful. They would also carry some of the smaller guns and machine guns. The speed would be 15 knots, and the coal endowage 1,200 tons. He said that it was also proposed to lay down three unarmoured cruisers which would have an average ocean speed of 14 knots, and coal enough for 4,000 knots at that speed. A new gun carriage for the 6-in. guns is under trial. If it succeeds it will be possible largely to reduce the strength of the crew of a ship. There are to be two torpedo boats for every first class ship. As to the number of ships in the navy, Mr Smith said that there are ready in the dockyards, or nearly ready, nine ironclads, four corvettes, two despatch vessels, six turret ships for coast defence, twelve gun-boats for river service, and twenty-five gun boats for harbour defence.

Last night on the second reading of the Army Discipline (Annual) Bill, Mr. Otway made an attempt to put a total end to flogging. He used the stock arguments talked about degradation, and asserted that the possibility of being flogged deterred many men from enlisting. It is surprising, and somewhat discreditable, that Mr. Otway, who was formerly in the 2nd Queen's, should talk such mischievous nonsense. It is the offence, rather than the punishment, which degrades, while as to the deterrent effect of flogging on recruiting that Mr. Otway must know, he is wrong. I have considered this more years than Mr. Otway and have always seized every opportunity of ascertaining the ideas of soldiers on all matters which concerned them, and I have no hesitation in saying that were it not for the spouting of pseudo-philanthropists, no recruit or intending recruit would think of the chances of being flogged. The main point, however, is this—can discipline be maintained in the field without flogging or shooting? All practical soldiers know that it cannot, and surely their testimony is of more value than the monthings of pigeon-pie politicians and would-be philanthropists. How can imprisonment be carried out in the field? As to the preferences which Mr. Otway and those who side with him pretend a soldier has for being shot instead of being hanged, Colonel Stanley aptly remarked that Mr. Otway indeed was by his own confession the only soldier in the House. I have no hesitation in saying that Colonel Stanley is right. I am glad to be able to say that Mr. Otway's amendment was lost by a majority of 40 in a house of 112. Mr. Samuelson's amendment, that Volunteers when embodied and serving in the field with regular troops should be exempt from flogging, was also lost.

Great disappointment has been caused by the War Office having refused to sanction the Easter Monday review of Volunteers at Brighton on account of the General Election. The traditional twaddle about gathering of troops while an election is in progress has been put forward, but after all it is only on the days of nomination, election, or polling that it is illegal to assemble regular troops, while the Secretary of War has power to waive the regulation forbidding the assembly of Volunteers. It would signify little if the cavalry regiment at Brighton were absent, while as to the Volunteers it should be remembered that considerable expense and trouble has been already incurred on preparation for the review. Colonel Fleetwood Edwards, R. E., will succeed the late Lieut Colonel Pickard, V. C., in his appointment in the Royal Household, and either Captain Haig or Major Chard will succeed Col. Edw

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL ROBERTS'S VISIT TO CHARASIAB.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

General Roberts's visit to Charasiab greatly alarmed the Logars. Hassan Khan got ready for flight, but stopped when the news came that the cavalry was returning to Sherpur.

SUPPOSED INTRIGUES BY HASSAN KHAN.

The excitement which has prevailed along the line of communications during the past week is believed to be due to intrigues set on foot by Hassan Khan in collusion with the Mustaufi who resents our proposal to detach Kandahar and Herat from the Durani kingdom. There is now very little chance of Mahomed Jan and Hassan Khan coming in.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBEL LEADERS.

Government is not disposed to listen to any demands on the part of the rebel leaders, nor is it likely that any specific reply can be made to their representatives, as there seems to be no particular advantage in their coming in.

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

General Roberts is now ready with a splendid force at his command to subdue once and for all Eastern Afghanistan if the attitude of the Afghans should force such a task upon him. All the commissariat stores are being removed to the Bala Hissar from Sherpur, which will be garrisoned by a native contingent under British officers and some of our own troops.

GHOLAM HYDER AND THE MUSTAUFI.

Reports from Charasiab state that Gholam Hyder of Charkh with the Logar Mullicks has gone to Lungar to join the Mustaufi.

GATHERING AT KARKARAD.

A gathering of men having been ready at Karkarad, to the north of Fort Battye, a force was sent out by General Bright which brought in six hostages and warned the villages that they would be held responsible for any raids which might be made in their locality.

HEAVY FINE ON REBEL VILLAGERS.

A fine of ten thousand rupees has been imposed on the villagers concerned in the raid on Fort Battye. In the event of non-payment within three days an expedition will be sent against them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The election returns, as far as they are known, show that 90 Liberals and 61 Conservatives have been elected. The former have gained 25 and the latter 9 seats. The Liberal candidates have generally large majorities. Birmingham Westminster, and Hackney have re-elected their former members. The following leading members in the last Parliament have been re-elected —Sir John Holker, Sir H. S. Giffard, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, and Sir H. James. Viscount Baring has been returned as the Liberal candidate for Winchester.

THE CZARINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 31.

Her Imperial Majesty the Czarina is sinking fast.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, APRIL 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed this morning.

LONDON MAR. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79

4½ per cent. do. 85

3 per cent. Consols for account 98⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 118.

Bar Silver ..... 52½.

The Oriental Bank pays a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year.

The Chartered Bank pays a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year and carries to the Reserve £40,000 and to the superannuation fund £5,000.

Arrival.—Arabia.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Bank Bills on demand.....	1/8 3-32d.	per Rs.	
Do. 3 months' sight.	1/8 7-32d.	"	
Credits 3	"	1/8 11-32 to 1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents 3	"	1/8 13-32d.	"
Francs 3	"	2/15	"

THE official liquidators of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company had admitted, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, a claim upon the company for three lacks of rupees made by the Bank of Bombay, to which Kessowjee Naik was indebted in a total sum of Rs. 21,50,000, including the abovementioned three lakhs of rupees due in respect of three bills of exchange drawn upon the company by Kessowjee Naik and others and endorsed to the Bank. Kessowjee also claimed to rank as a creditor of the company for the amount and to be entitled to receive dividends thereon, inasmuch as he had stood guarantee to the Bank for the debt. The liquidators submitted that they could not be made to pay a double dividend in respect of the same debt. The question was argued before Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers yesterday, when his Lordship disallowed the claim of Kessowjee Naik, ordering him to pay the costs of the official liquidators and of the Bank of Bombay.

We are glad to announce that our repeated notices of the great mortality in Berar during the years 1878 and 1879 (from 8,000 to 15,000 deaths monthly!) has at last attracted the attention of the British Resident. Sanitary rules have been framed and have received the sanction of the Government of India. Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., truly calls it "the terrible mortality of the years 1878 and 1879." We trust the sanitary rules will be strictly enforced by all the European district officers; if they are left to patels of villages, they will be useless. The total deaths in Berar for December 1879 are 5,252 in the six districts of which 3,370 deaths were from fever.

THE "Central Berar Division P. W. D." now ceases to exist. It has been in existence for about two years. The new division is to be called the "South Berar Division," its head quarters being at Yeotmahl. The P. W. D. in Berar will be represented as follows:—East Berar, Commaotee and Ellichpen districts, Mr. Woodhouse as Executive Engineer; West Berar, Akola and Buldana districts, Mr. Craig as Executive Engineer; South Berar, Wun and Basein districts, Mr. Lobb as Executive Engineer.

WE are informed that Messrs. Kleinknecht and Read, cotton merchants, Mr. Mein, Agent Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Higgins, Assistant Engineer P.W.D., are appointed members of the Khamgaon Municipal Committee.

INSTEAD of "field medicine chests" now used by the Hyderabad Contingent Troops 'field panniers' are to be substituted. No description of these panniers is given. If they are wicker baskets breakage of bottles will probably be the result.

THE latest *Government Gazette* notifies that the first examination in Arts of the University of Bombay will be held on Monday, the 12th inst. The examination will be conducted by the following gentlemen:—P. Peterson, M. A., and the Rev. A. C. Grieve, in English; Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M. A., LL. B., and Abajee Vishnu Kathavate, B. A., in Sanskrit; F. G. Selby, B.A., in Latin; Joseph Ezekiel, Esq., in Hebrew; M. E. Rehatsek, M.A., in Persian; Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A., and T. S. Tait, B. A., B. Sc., in Mathematics; the Rev. H. Boehum, S. J., in Logic; H. C. Kirkpatrick, M. A., in History; and S. Cooke, M. A., Aqsoc. M. Inst. C. E., and D. MacDonald, M. B., B. Sc., in Natural Science.

THE *Pioneer* has its nutt at the subject of cleaning machinery is of great interest to the wheat trade of India. The nearer to the wheat field, the more profitable the cleaning—for the carriage of 50 bags of dirt along with every 1,000 bags of grain adds much to the cost of haulage. The district officer of Nursingpore in the Nerbudda Valley is putting the matter before the merchants there, and inquiries have been made as to the prices of those machines which show that they can be landed in Bombay at the small cost of about Rs. 200 each. If the ruling prices for selected samples were regularly known, there would be some hope of a general sacrifice of the *make weight* principle in favour of the higher price fetched by *clean* grain.

THE memorialists on the subject of a railway from Mettupalaiyam to Coonoor have been informed that their proposals relative to the construction of a guaranteed line on the Riggenbach system do not commend themselves to the Madras Government.

Brahmo Public Opinion is informed that the object of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's visit to England is not only "to help in the election of members interested in the cause of India," as the address of the Indian Association to the electors tells us. He has, it appears, another, and much more ambitious object in view, no less than to become a member himself; and our contemporary understands that he has "a fair chance of getting into Parliament through one of the British constituencies."

THE *Statesman* is informed that Sir John Strachey is to receive a bonus of Rs. 50,000, and is afraid that the announcement will not be favourably received by the public whom he has taxed, or by officials whose prospects have suffered by recent reductions and the loss of temporary promotions. The justification of this handsome *backsheesh* is said to be the fact that Sir John gave up the satrapy of the North Western Provinces to take up the Finance Ministership at a loss of Rs. 20,000 a year, which ought now to be recouped to him. The justice of this arrangement is not at first sight apparent, and our contemporary should be glad to hear the arguments by which it is defended.

THE Singapore journal states that gold has been discovered in the island of Pangkor, in tin mines on the stream Songlo Telok Chemanada. The gold, on being assayed, was declared by an expert to be worth £3 18s. per ounce.

AN official announcement has been made in London to the effect that the Government of India have decided to undertake, with as little delay as possible, the construction of a bridge across the Indus at Attock. A second bridge at Sukkur is also contemplated.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Church Chronicle* writes that some friends in England are thinking of founding two or three Scholarships in connection with Elphinstone College, for Christian Native Students who shall have passed their Matriculation and are proceeding to the F. A. Degree, and that they propose to make these scholarships tenable only by such students as wish eventually to enter Holy Orders.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* says:—"It will no doubt be a disappointment at first to some of the subscribers to the *London Statesman* to hear that Mr. Knight has determined to abandon the existing form of the paper and to produce it henceforth in the shape of a monthly review There are many reasons, however, for his doing so. Mr Knight's object throughout has been to secure the permanent establishment of a high class paper in London, to correct upon the spot the plausible and selfish delusions, propagated through the metropolitan press, as to our rule of India and its general effects upon the people. In spite of the favor with which the journal has been received, he found, after an experience of between three and four months, that the element of Indian affairs therein—largely as it has been subordinated to home subjects and general literature—was likely to prevent the paper from securing a circulation large enough to meet the heavy outlay incident to such a publication in London. It would have been easy for Mr. Knight, by consenting to change its character and by entirely subordinating the affairs of India to matters of purely English interest, to have carried the paper on, but this would have been to relinquish its special objects, and in fact destroy his own personal interest in it altogether. His feeling was, that the paper was already too English, and not sufficiently Indian, while the demand constantly was far less of Indian and more of home politics. Upon mature reflection, therefore, he determined to relinquish the weekly form of the paper and to publish it henceforth as a high class monthly review, with the reform of our Indian administration as its special *raison d'être*. He may lose some of his English readers by this change, but not those of them who take a real interest in India, while he will more effectually secure the objects he had in view in publishing such a paper at all.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THERE was but a poor house on Wednesday night when "A Wonderful Woman" and Dibdin's musical farce "The Waterman" were produced. In the comic drama Miss Birchenough sustained the *role* of the ambitious widow who marries for rank in her usual finished style, Mr. Teesdale making a good marquis. As the court master of ceremonies Mr. Tapping deserves every praise for his impersonation, and Mr. Hewitt acted the cobbler's part with humorous fidelity. Mrs. Hancock's little girl Miss Mount's niece was admirably conceived by Miss Antoinette, and to Mr. Cartwright fell the somewhat tame part of the artist. If a little slow, the piece as a whole was well produced; although there is little scope in it for any marked display of dramatic talent, and it is destitute of any striking situations. The farce which followed was the usual one Bombay audience particularly when Mr. Hewitt made his appearance in the character of a Cockney lover. In this piece Mr. Ferrani made his *début* as Tom Tugs the waterman, who afterwards gains the coat and badge, and the band of the pretty Wilhelmina in consequence of the discomfiture of the dandified suitor from Cockspigue. Mr. Ferrani sang Tom Bowling the sailor's dirge well, and Rule Britannia, and was applauded in all. He possesses a voice of great melody, which if not very powerful, is of a depth and softness rarely heard among tenor singers Mother. Miss Hampden played the Bundle the cantankerous mother of Wilhelmina (Miss Edith Wilson) with spirit, while the latter character could hardly have been better represented.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th instant.

Resumed consideration of Government Resolution No. 767, dated 15th March, intimating that the charge of Rs. 2 per wagon proposed to be levied from the railway company by the Trustees for the use of Elphinstone Estate sidings cannot be imposed without the sanction of Government. In view of this charge Government propose to allow an extra rate of 4 annas per ton upon Station Railway stores despatched over Port Trust sidings excepting stores landed in dock, and they state that the railway company will be responsible for the traffic if required to work the sidings. Resolution.—The terms proposed by Government are accepted by the Trustees on the understanding that the additional 4 annas per ton will be paid to the Station railway stores as are forwarded from the Mody Bay sidings, whether such stores are landed at the dock or elsewhere.

Read letter addressed to Government by the Secretary, dated 9th February, requesting that orders may be given with view to Government vessels entering the Prince's Dock when troops, horses, or other material have to be shipped or landed, and that in the case of vessels tendered by outside agency for such work it may be made a condition of the tender that the vessels shall enter the dock whenever required by Government to do so. Read Government Resolution intimating in reply that until the excavation of the approaches to the dock enables the troopships to enter, the considering it unnecessary to maintain the troop basin the arrangements hitherto made must be continued. Resolution.—Government should be informed that it is a great inconvenience to the public that the Apollo Bunder, which is reserved as a landing place for passengers only, should be constantly blocked up by carts and other Government stores. Further that Government incur actual expense in paying boat hire for the shipping of such stores, as the Government Flotilla only carries men and horses, and the Trustees, therefore, think that Government will be in a position to use the Prince's Dock on the opening of the next trooping season. As a preliminary thereto they would wish to learn from Government whether Government of India have consented to take up the land required for transport sheds and Commissariat godowns.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 22nd March, applying for sanction to the breaking up of a saddle-back barge in order that the pieces may be used in repairing the dredger Godavery. Resolution.—Sanction.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 17th March, reporting the death on 12th March of Mr. George Griffiths, foreman of the work-shops, after 16½ years' service, and Mr. Hewitt's that Mr. Griffiths' widow and four daughters are left without any means of support. Read minutes of meeting of Establishment Committee, recommending that a gratuity not exceeding 12 months' pay of her late husband be paid to the widow. Resolution.—The recommendation of the committee is agreed to.

The Chairman reported that the balance of the price of the Mazagon Company's property, six lakhs in Port Trust bonds was paid on 19th instant; also that bonds for Rs. 9,7,500 in part payment for the Colaba Company's property have been delivered to that company.

Read Government Resolution No. 165, dated 18th March, sanctioning the continued remission of dues upon vessels using the Prince's Dock until 1st July next. Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of town duty collected by the Traffic Department during February. It amounts to Rs. 60,292 against Rs. 66,703 during same month last year.

Pilotage statement week to 23 d March:—

23	Vessels piloted into harbour.	
14	" " " out of "	
4	" transported.	
3	" attended to.	

Holloway's Pills.—The Body's Bulwark.—Nine-tenths of the maladies afflicting adults depend upon a disordered state of the stomach. Holloway's Pills correct all the symptoms of indigestion by acting healthily on the gastric juice, and wholesomely exciting the liver. They dispel flatulency in the first stage of digestion, and overcome heart, distention, and pain. Unvarying more advanced or neglected cases. These Pills invigorate and soon restore the dyspeptic from the greatest sudden depression of strength always accompanying stomachic disorders or bilious derangement. They beget cheerfulness, vigour, and appetite in rectifying disorders of the digestive apparatus to which Pills prove themselves the promptest preventatives of disease, however raise a bulwark against all approaching maladies, and preserve freshness, health, and life.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the Indian shareholders of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the office of the company, 32, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, 24th March. The chairman of the Local Committee, E. B. Carron, Esq., presided. The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last ordinary general meeting, the latter were duly confirmed. The chairman in submitting the accounts and director's report for the year ending June 30, 1879, said that the meeting was not convened for the purpose of passing these accounts as they had already been circulated and adopted at the ordinary general meeting held in Manchester on 28th October last, and it was, therefore, unnecessary to go through them in detail. The profit for the whole year was only Rs. 6,451-3-6 inclusive of Rs. 2,323-3-11 carried forward from previous year. The causes of this small profit were familiar to most of the shareholders, and were referred to as follows in the director's report—"The twelve months covered by the accounts have been most trying ones, and the mill industry in Bombay has been carried on under conditions of very great difficulty. A famine exceeding in intensity almost any ever before known in India caused much suffering and curtailed the demand for cotton goods. In addition a widespread financial panic for a time destroyed confidence and caused the withdrawal of the usual facilities not only from mill-owners but also from the various native mediums through which the produce of the mills was usually distributed." The result of this state of affairs was that in the 12 months ending June 1879 for the first seven months there was a loss, but in the remaining five months this was made up, and in addition the small profit of Rs. 4,127-12-7 as shown in the balance sheet. Leaving the accounts of the year ending June 1879, he had the pleasure to say that the audit for the half year ending December 31st 1879 having been completed, there was a marked improvement. The profit was Rs. 21,448-11-6 which, added to the deposited profit of Rs. 6,457-3-6, gave Rs. 27,899-15. The Committee had recommended to the Board the payment of an "ad interim" dividend, and they had agreed to declare one for the half year of Rs. 2½ on rupee shares and five shillings on sterling shares, being at the rate of five per cent. per annum—this would absorb Rs. 15,000 leaving Rs. 12,899-15—to be carried forward as a contribution to the depreciation fund. During the half year some imperfections being noticeable in the fly wheel segment, committee had decided to replace them rather than run any risks—this had involved a short stoppage, but for which the profits would have been slightly larger. Now first-rate godowns had also been completed, giving greater facilities on the working and saving insurances—the mill was most modern and the machinery in a high state of efficiency. To declare this dividend was the only object of the meeting. On the occasion of a former meeting, a member of the Local Committee had to be elected, but at this meeting it was not necessary. The Board had lately nominated Mr. Greaves as one of the number, and his great experience and judgment in mill management would be of the greatest service to the company. The fact that the Company had got over the worst time ever known in Bombay, and was now able to pay a dividend was encouraging, and he hoped when they met again it would be to consider results still more satisfactory.

It was proposed by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval and seconded by Mr. James Adams that a dividend be declared at the rate of five per cent. per annum be declared. Mr. W. Adams dissented from this proposition on the ground that as the Company was only just emerging from times of great risk and depression, it would be better to devote the profits to a reduction of the debts. He also expressed a hope that the company was under (no) engagement to secretaries, treasurers, and agents, on commission and for long periods which had been productive of much litigation in the case of some companies lately. He was glad that the Board was in England, which he took to be a security against this. Mr. John Hewitt dissented from the last remarks of Mr. Adams. He said that as in the directors' report the Committee was described with being their working body, he could not see the necessity for a Board in England, with the expense which must be attendant on it. The chairman explained as regards the remarks of both speakers that a considerable liquidation of private debts had already been made from working capital which was now as low as the company could work with, but as to reduction of debt out of profits he did not think they would be justified in turning this revenue to reduction of capital account and then the company would be left insufficient. As regards secretaries or agents on commission for life, or a period of years which had been the ruin of so many mills in Bombay, he was happy to say the company was quite free of such engagements. As the Board in England had opinions might differ, but he was much in favour of the arrangement as giving stability to the company, and it should be borne in mind that if the company had not a Board they would have to pay agents for purchase of stores and machinery and lose the valuable advice of the experienced men in Manchester who formed the Board. At the same time he thought the home expenses should be reduced to a minimum. Mr. Martin Wood and others that the constitution of the company had been based on anticipations of a large amount of English capital, and hoped this would ultimately come.

Mr. Adams's amendment not having been seconded, the original proposition to declare a dividend was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. D. Gostling moved and Mr. F. H. De Britto seconded a vote of thanks to the Local Committee which the chairman acknowledged. On the motion of Mr. Emil Steiner the thanks of the meeting were conveyed to the chairman.

THE DEATH OF MR. GRONDONA.

THE enquiry before the Coroner was resumed at the Municipality on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Hearn appearing on behalf of Government, Mr. Payne for the friends of the deceased, and Mr. Gill for Mr. Bristed.

Mr. Superintendent Crummy was examined as to the production of the two bottles (A and D), one of which Mr. Kemp told him, contained the morphia solution, and the other the original solution. They were handed to him by Mr. Kemp on Sunday morning, the 21st instant, and were in his possession until the first day of the inquest, when he produced them. They had since been in charge of Inspector Grennan. He also produced three other prescriptions written by Dr. Lorigiola for other patients in which opium was prescribed.

Inspector Grennan was also examined formally. He produced the day book which was handed to him at Mr. Kemp's on the same morning, and also the prescription written by Dr. Lorigiola, the latter was handed to him at 8 p.m. on the same day at Mr. Muraglia's. He next produced the third phial (exhibit J), which he found in a drawer of Mr. Grondona's table, at 1 p.m., a little after the first adjourned inquest. This phial still contained 45 minims of the antidote administered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill this witness said when he first went to Mr Grondona's at 3 a.m. on Sunday, he saw Mr. Muraglia there who told him on his enquiring that Mr. Grondona had died of paralysis of the heart. He (witness) had heard in the course of the evening that the deceased was suffering from an apoplectic fit, and he also enquired of a Parsee clerk in the deceased's office as to the cause of death. This man told him that 30 grains of morphia had been administered to Mr. Grondona instead of 2 grains by mistake, and that the mistake had been made in Mr. Kemp's dispensary in the Fort.

Dr. Lorigiola, cross examined by Mr. Gill, said—This sign (℞) is generally used by doctors, and especially by the Italian and French standard of measurement it contains one gramme, or the master of it one. One gramme is nearly equal to a scruple. [Syringe measured.] I now find the syringe to contain 15 minims. I said I charged the syringe two drachms with the morphia solution. The quantity I injected into the deceased would, therefore, be equal to 10 minims by English measure. That quantity of a solution of 30 grains to 200 minims of water would contain 1½ grains of morphia. I had made no mistake in the calculation. The quantity of the morphine solution that I injected into deceased was a little less than one-third of the syringe. I calculated that at the time to be 10 or 12 drops. (Measured in a minim glass in water before the Coroner.) I find the quantity would be 5 minims English measure.

Had the deceased been suffering from sunstroke either at that time or before?—I do not know. I did not mention that I had been suffering from heat apoplexy or *coup de soleil*. Seeing that he was naturally of an apoplectic habit I prescribed a weak solution of morphia. The deceased was in my opinion predisposed to apoplexy.

Coroner—Do you know that a person predisposed to apoplexy can or cannot bear morphia well. Are they more sensitive to opium than other people?—I cannot say.

Mr. Gill—In your opinion as a professional man, does opium affect a man of 20 stone the habit more than others?—I don't understand the question.

You said you were very much excited when in Kemp's shop?—I was agitated and alarmed at the condition Mr. Grondona was in. I was anxious, but did not lose my head.

Did not Mr. Kemp show you this book (British Pharmacopœia)?—I swear positively that Mr. Kemp did not show me that book and the formula at page 2 of this volume (Exhibit F). Footnote translated by Professor Pedrona.] The footnote is—"Do not confound with the sign of gramme which is often put thus. It is necessary, then, in such circumstances to see by the other quantities whether the author of the formula makes use of old weights or new weights."

Well, now you calculated you say that, according to the atropine solution, you used of ons grain to the ounce, that you injected one-thirty-second part of a grain of atropia?—Yes.

Did your agitation continue all the time you were at Kemp's?—Yes, and up to the deceased's death.

I suppose, therefore, you cannot recollect all that took place on that unhappy day?—I remember all that took place, even more than usually well, because of the number of exceptional circumstances.

Have you had much practice in opium poisoning?—Yes.

Ever lost a patient before?—I only lost one patient before the deceased, and then I was not the doctor in charge.

Coroner—Was that death the result of hyperdermic injection or from solid or any other form of opium taken in the stomach?—That was a case of poisoning by swallowing laudanum, or what we call tincture of opium.

Mr. Gill—Brandy has an inebriating effect on the patient, has it not?—Yes. It causes inebriation, if too strongly given.

Does it not naturally depress the motor vessels of the cranio-spino axis?—Yes.

And in that case, it would assist by this depression, in the action of the opium poison, instead of restaining or counteracting it?—Yes, if you give a large dose of brandy it would intensify the action of the poison instead of restraining it.

Does atropia assist or relieve the depression of the heart in these cases?—In my opinion atropia, in cases of opium poisoning, does not relieve the depression of the heart.

You only consider it acts on the nervous system?—Only on a part of the nervous system and on that part of the nervous system known as the vasser-motor.

Do you believe that it acts beneficially on that part of the nervous system?—The question has not been solved.

Coroner—What is the question that has not been solved?—The action that atropia may have on the nervous system in opium poisoning.

Then why did you use it?—Because many great authorities recommend it.

Name them?—French, English, Italian, &c. (Witness named Shaw, Taylor, Hutchinson, and several foreign celebrities.) I can read and understand the languages of my profession in English.

Dr. Dodkin remained with you from 5 o'clock till 10 o'clock that night, did not he?—He was coming in and going out continually during that time. I cannot say whether he was there continuously from 5 to 10 p.m. I do not remember how long Dr. Sydney Smith was there. He must have been there for an hour. I saw him there for a long time—it may be two hours.

Did you see Mr. Kemp there that night?—Yes, I believe he came about midnight, but I cannot say. He remained there a long time. I saw Mr. Bristed at the deceased's house in the afternoon. I saw the deceased speaking to Mr. Kemp. It appeared as that Mr. Grondona took Mr. Kemp by the hand. I did not hear him ask Mr. Kemp if he had been to the theatre. I did not hear him speak to Mr. Kemp about some oil that was coming out by one of the Rubattino steamers. I think I went out of reach of hearing when they joined.

When you covered up deceased with a warm dressing gown after walking him about, did you notice any perspiration on the patient's skin?—Yes, there was always perspiration.

Now, Dr. Cody told us that the deceased had been so douched with water that it was impossible to say whether there was perspiration or not?—Admits he did see perspire while we were douching him; but when left alone, in the interval when the douch was not used, he perspired a little. I began the artificial respiration when the action of the heart became weak, but I cannot say what hour that was.

The enquiry was here adjourned.

THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—You were wounded, I believe, while in the Italian army?—Yes.

You were afterwards in private practice, I believe, after you left the army?—Yes. I was also appointed chief or first (primero) surgeon of the Robido for six or seven years. I left in 1878 because I was suffering from bronchitis, and I was advised a warm climate in the winter. I left the hospital in September, and in the October following I joined the Rubattino line as a surgeon. I have written some medical works and also been in correspondence with some English medical periodicals and English professors.

You have used the hyperdermic injection very largely in your practice, have you not?—Yes, in different forms. I have had some correspondence with the Medical *Chirurgical Review* on the use of the hyperdermic injection.

In the October number of 1875, of that journal, are you not spoken of there as a very able and accomplished physician?—Yes.

Mr. Macfarlane objected to this going on the Coroner's notes, as it was a statement of what was written in a book. The book ought to be put in.

The Coroner agreed with Mr. Macfarlane.

Mr. Payne put in the extract, as he wished, he said, to show that Dr. Lorigiola was an accomplished surgeon.

Some of your prescriptions have been shown to you that were made up at Kemp's; were they all made up correctly?—Yes.

Now, about the alteration in your form of writing, instead of writing the number of grains in full you wrote it in figures in Mr. Grondona's prescription?—Yes.

Then, in addition to that in the 5th prescription you wrote the number of grains in figures instead of letters?—Instead of the word in full roman numerals are used in that prestription. This is the only difference.

Are words and numerals used indifferently in Italy?—Yes.

Do you know if that is so in the countries besides Italy?—Yes. In Spain, France and Germany.

And your copy of the symptoms in this case those of poisoning by atropine?—No.

During the intervals the deceased spoke, was he speaking consciously?—Consciously?

Coroner—And coherently?—Yes.

At midnight on Saturday, the deceased found talking with the Captain of the Assyria because one of his officers had written one hundred and twenty five thirteen and one and twenty in letters on some document. By finding that the deceased had been talking at 12 o'clock, and spoke to the captain afterwards about it.

Was any reference made to you by anybody in Kemp and Co.'s before those prescriptions (shown witness) were made up?—No. No questions were asked.

As a matter of fact is reference to your general practice, have not chemists often referred back to you before making up your prescription?—Yes, they have.

Do you know that you write an obscure hand or write plainly?—I am not a master of caligraphy, but I think my writing is plain.

Do you always do your best to write your prescriptions legibly?—Yes.

Has your handwriting changed in later life, since your colligeats course?—No.

Have you had any experience of poisoned wounds such as poisoned arrows, dissection wounds, or snake bite?—I have seen wounds by vipers, and dissection wounds.

What is the treatment in those cases?—In the viper bites we used ammonia.

What is for drew the poision back as quick as you can, would you not do so?—If I was on the spot I would either have the wound sucked or use the actual cautery.

Would you use scarification?—Yes; liberally.

Did you see any resemblance between poisoning by hyperdermic injection and by dissecting wounds or snake bite?—Is the poisoning similar?—No.

Coroner—Are you acquainted with the British Pharmacopœia?—Pretty well.

Mr. Gill—And with the French Pharmacopœia?—Yes.

Are you acquainted with Darvan's *L' Officine*?—Yes. (Book shown witness.) But there are later editions.

Now at page 183 under head "abbreviations medicinals" see whether you do not find "gr." for "grains"?—Yes. I find the abbreviation of grain given as "gr."; but there is a footnote to which great consideration must be paid. [Footnote translated by Professor Pedrona.] The footnote is—"Do not confound with the sign of gramme which is often put thus. It is necessary, then, in such circumstances to see by the other quantities whether the author of the formula makes use of old weights or new weights."

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Would you use scarification?—Yes; liberally.

Did you see any resemblance between poisoning by hyperdermic injection and by dissecting wounds or snake bite?—Is the poisoning similar?—No.

Would you use a ligature over the wounded part?—Yes.

Would this sort of treatment for poisoned wounds be of any service in a case of poison being thrown into the system hyperdermically?—No, none of those means would be of any use. The way of treating cases of poisoning hypodermically is quite different.

Have you seen many cases of poisoning hyperdermically?—Yes, several.

Were these cases done by doctors or were they crimes?—I have seen three cases in which the poisoning was done hyperdermically by the patient themselves.

To a Juror—After seeing the quantity, which I believe I injected measured here, the quantity of atropia I must have injected was only one-sixty-fourth of a grain, if the strength of solution was one grain to the ounce. Supposing as it is stated on the label of the phial the strength was four grains to an ounce of water, then I injected one-sixteenth of a grain of atropia.

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Now will you tell me what you know of this matter?—A little before 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 20th March, I was at my desk, when Dr. Lorigiola, accompanied by Dr. Barbavara, called. Dr. Lorigiola showed me a blue phial (exhibit A), with a prescription (B). He stated that this medicine in the phial had been made up at my dispensary, and asked if some mistake had not been made, pointing at the same time to the deposit on the neck of the stopper. He then proceeded to read the prescription to me, and pointing with his finger to the first line, read "chloro hydrat. morphine grains or grans II." I stopped him and told him that was very like grammes or gramme. I then went with the prescription to Mr. Bristed, and asked him how he had prepared that prescription. He turned up the copy of the prescription in the prescription book for that day, and pointed out to Dr. Lorigiola, himself saying "I used 30 grains of morphia which is the equiv

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NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 17 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds...	10 to 35 0	Sailors' Knot	2 12
Overland Suits	27 0	Rezais or Quilts	4-8 to 6 8	Windsor Scarfs for Bow or Ring	2 8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Ladies' Long Wool shawls, from ...	3-8 to 4 0	Gents' Canvas Shoes	4-8 to 6 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from ...	35 to 55 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Gents' Slippers	2-8 to 4 0
Dressing Gowns from	10 to 20 0	Solid Leather do.	from 49 0	China Bath Slippers	1 0
Pyjamas	4 8	Black Hide Bags	" 11 8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached ...	5 0	Gladstone Bags	" 35 0	Pocket Filters	3 8
White Shirts	5 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	" 7 8	Air-tight Uniform Cases	23 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Writing Cases, fitted	" 11 4	Sponge Bags ..... from	1 8
Best Flannel Shirts	8 8	Gents' Bags, fitted	" 72 0	Sponges ..... "	3 8
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Ladies' Bags, fitted	" 58 8	Soap Boxes	1-0 to 1 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Gents' Dressing Cases	" 11 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	" 2 0
Gents' Under Vests	2-8 to 6 0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 0	Aromatic Vinegar	" 2 8
Bathing Drawers from	4-8 to 12 8	Courier Bags	6-8 to 12 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Money Belts	3-8 to 6 8	Do. Brushes	0 12
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Dispersing Boxes	3-8 to 4 0	Nail do.	1 0
Gents' Cotton Socks from	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	10-8 to 12 8
Warm do.	" 15 8	Air Pillows, Cotton	6 0	Razors Ivory Handles	1 to 3 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 8 8	Travelling do	2 8	Do. Strops	3-8 to 4 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	do 13 8	English Feather do	7 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 2 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose ...	" 9 0	English Horse Hair Pillows	7 8	Briar Root Pipes	1-8 to 3 8
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose from ..... per pair	2 0	Cork Mattresses	22 8	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from ..... per doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Ring Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Pocket Knives	2 8
Children's Heather Merino & Plain Colours ..... doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 8
Ladies' Sun & Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 8	Shaving do. Stick "Pears"	1 0
Gents' Travelling Caps	4 8	42-inch White do.	4 8	Lloyd's Eureka	0 14
Gents' Travelling Seal-skin Caps	8 to 8 8	Linen-faced Collars doz. ...As.	12 to 0 14	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Travelling Hats	4 to 8 0	Linen-faced Cuffs " " "	1 8	Fragant Floriline	1 8
Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12 8	Linen Collars	6 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech ...	6-4 to 13 8
Sheets, per pair	9 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... doz.	5 0	Luggage Lables, per doz	0 12
Blankets, each	10 8	Warm Gloves	1-8 to 2 8	Hat Guards	6 8
		Mitts	1 8	Ladies' Overland Chairs from ...	6 8
		Muffatees	2 12	Gents " " " ...	9 8
		Pin Scarfs	2 8		

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 20 to 28	Dogskin Gloves	per pair 2 8	Money Belts	2 8
Sleeping do.	" 5 to 16 0	Do. Driving	" 3 4	Sovereign Boxes	2 8
Ulsters, Warm	" 35 to 45 0	French Braces	Each 1 12	Carpet Bags	4 0
Loose Black Alpaca Coat ...	" 12 0	Boys do.	" 1 0	Courier Bags	4 8
Cardigan Jackets	Rs. 10 to 12 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	4 0	Gladstone Bags	28 0
Cotton Socks	per doz. 8 8	Best Lisbon Collars	5 8	Square Mouth Bags Hide	2 8
Merino Socks Best	" 20 0	Do. do. Cuffs	10 8	Best Overland Trunks	28 0
Gauze Undervests ..... per ½ doz.	12 0	Washing Ties ..... per doz.	4 8	Railway Portmanteaus	20 0
Warm Undervest ..... Each	5 0	Pin Scarves ..... Each	0 12	Solid Cea her ..... 30 to 65 0	
Merino do.	" 5 0	Knot Scarves	" 1 0	Solid Leather Dressing Cases .30 to 45 0	
White Cashmere Mufflers ...	" 3 0	Paper Collars	0 10	Military Hair Brushes, Pair in Leather Case	10 8
Oxford Shirts	" 5 0	Elastic Belts	Each 2 4	Collars Boxe	Pair 2 0
White do	" 4 4	Bridal Leather	Pair 2 0	Pomatum Bottle	1 4
Best Flannel	" 8 0	Eau de Cologne	Bottle 0 12	Hair Brushes	Each 3 8
Warm Gloves ..... per pair	1 4	Atkinson White Rose	" 2 8	Razors	" 2 8
Knit Gloves Lined	" 2 8	Soiled Linen Bags	4 8	Shaving Brushes	" 2 8
White Sun Umbrellas	3 8	Uniform Cases	20 0	Do Soap	" 1 0
Silk Umbrellas, good quality ...	10 8	Waterproof Coats from	10 8	Tooth Brushes	" 0 8
Ladies' do do	2 8	Soiled